GORRESPONDENGE.

OUR FORUM.

It is part of the purpose of establishing the Representative to afford a forum, in which the brightest minds in the populist party and in the farmers alliance can express and compare their views. The paper will the farmers alliance can express and compare their views. The paper will not be responsible for the opinions set forth, but will try to give all sides of the questions at issue a fair hearing. We would suggest to our correspondents to make their letters being and to the point; not to expend to the point to the paper will not be the paper will not be paper brief and to the point; not to exceed one-quarter of a column, if possible. If you have a lengthy communication cut it in half and make two letters of it. Avoid personalities. Don't write unless you have something to say; and let each letter nave a motive and teach something to the reader. Try to make your readers better and wiser by what you write. Never mind about the grammar or the spelling. The printer will fix all that. Good sense and an honest purpose are rarer things than book learning.—The Editor.]

SINKING MONEY.

O, yes! Pullman is sinking money And must raise the widow's rent, While his watered stock is selling At a premium of fifty per cent.

With pomp he floats to his isle, Heeding not the toiler's lament; Gives his watered stock a shaking, And rakes in his fifty per cent.

Like a lion he goes to his lair, Mid the bones he has tripped of content, The cries of the hungry lull him to sleep, And he dreams of his fifty per cent.

On bloody war at Chicago they're bent; Both plumed knights are spoiling to fight For Pullman and his fifty per cent.

Ow this cruef wit is ever,

Cush to the retired list is sent;

Its sabre is bloodstained and battered,

For Pullman and his fifty per cent.

E. N. D.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Some Sound, Practical Advice From

To the Editor.

I desire to offer some resons why the People's party should not allow national politics to mix in municipal elections. A city is a business institution, nothing more. "The officials have purely business duties to perform. It is their duty to see that the air is unpoluted, the water pure and plentiful, that sewers do not poison the dwellings, that the streets are kept in

the dwellings, that the streets are kept in order, that life and property are protected by police and fire department, and the care and management of parks, museums, hospitals, libraries and schools, which are prominent factors in city life."

A well known writer says: "The American city consists of tax payers and taxeaters, and the municipal tax eater is always hungry." The taxes levied by municipal (and county) authorities are oppressive and make life a burden to our people. The federal and state taxes are not at all oppressive. Every intelligent man knows that mixing of national polinot at all oppressive. Every intelligent man knows that mixing of national poli-tics with city affairs is the real source of the admitted missovernment.

In a city election, city affairs should only In a city election, city affairs should only be considered (the county the same). It has no more connection with politics than a bank, insurance company or wholesale grocery house. Less national and more municipal politics is what we want. "It is local affairs that is affected by city elections, and in all reason local issues ought to dominate in local elections." We never shall have a better man to manage our municipal affairs until political parties as such shall keep out of the local contests, and law-abiding, industrious, honest business and workingmen combine and elect honest men to do their business. The Populists of this country, as common

A People's party conference lately planted A People's party conference latery partitions itself firmly on this question by resolving that "it is vital to the attainment of good municipal government that national politics should be divorced from city elec-

The attempt of a few curbstone statesment.

The path of duty will signally fail.

HECTOR McLEAN.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9. FROM DULUTH.

Capt. Smallwood Makes a Rousing Address.

To the Editor: We are organizing fast up here, and we are bound to carry St. Louis county for Owen and the balance of the ticket. We are getting in our work up on the range, which has been solidly Republican. But the discontent arising from the strike and other troubles up there is turning the voters into our ranks as fast as we can get them organized. The Knights of Labor are organizing in this county, too. Two assemblies in Duluth and one in Biwabik, and a pros-

pect of more to be founded as soon as the organizer can get around again, is a good showing for the knights.

We had the Y. M. C. A. Hall packed last night to listen to Capt. Smallwood, hither-to-one of the wheel knrmsff. to one of the wheel horses of the Republican party. Capt. Smallwood made a splendid address, dealing with the question of silver coinage, and showing the difference between the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln and John Sherman. His remarks were listened to with great interest by an audience of earnest, intelligent men, and it is safe to say that the men in the hall who will vote for either of the old parties after listening to his able exposition of the financial policy that is the only salvation of this people, might be counted on the fingers of one hand. Capt. Smallwood was followed by Judge Bull and Judge McGindley, the former once a Republican and the latter a Democrat, who ably followed up the talk of Capt. Smallwood. The intelligence and patriotism of our vicinity is ranging itself on our side and we have wheel horses of the Republi-

of Capt. Smallwood. The intelligence and patriotism of our vicinity is ranging itself on our side, and we have every hope of carrying St. Louis county.

I enclose herewith a clipping from the Evening Heraid, of this city, an open letter addressed to Knute Nelson by Judge O. P. Stearns, one of the oldest and best known Republicans in the state. The judge has not yet placed himself in the Populist ranks, but any reader of the Representative can see with one eye shut that Judge Stearns can't vote for Knute Nelson. (See another column.) Yours very truly.

another column.) Yours very truly, ALAN A. BRACKINREED. Duluth, Aug. 9. The Party Growing

The Party Growing.

To the Editor:

Will you kindly send me a copy of The Representative, or at least your subscription rates. Populists are springing up all over this county, in fact, all over the state All our leading old line Democrats about here say they are going to vote for Owen this fall. There is only one thing lacking now to make a great success for the party, and that is literature. Why, I cut the platform of the party out of some paper and it has been handed round till it is worn out. The people want to see and know what the Populists are doing and what they propose to do, so send us a paper and oblige, yours truly,

Words of Praise.

Words of Praise.

Words of Praise.

To the Editor:
Enclosed please find \$1 for The Representative for one year. I must say that it is the best paper of any printed with which the working man can see both sides of any work done by either of the old parties. May the People's party go in and win and show the old parties they have held sway long enough, and the people will not be buildozed by them any longer. Your respectfully,

WM. SKINNER.

TO GOVERNOR NELSON.

AN OPEN LETTER BY JUDGE STEARNS.

The Part of the Governor's Argyle Speech Relating to the Money Question is Dissected.

Gov. Knute Nelson: Dear Sir-I have long had and still have a high opinion of your ability, honesty and courage. I trust I may be entirely frank with you without disturbing our friendly relations, political or personal. I write as a Republican to a Republican.

I was pained and surprised on reading that part of your Argyle speeh relating to the money question; pained that you felt called upon to ignore a plank in the platform on which you are a candidate for reelection; surprised at the, as it seems to me, manifestly untenable positions you take on questions vitally affecting the money problem. It is not my purpose to discuss the money question, but only to point out two or three of the untenable positions mentioned.

You in substance assert that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver was a technical rather than a practical matter. You truly state that under the operation of the Gresham law, under the law as it was before the act of 1873, the cheaper metal for the time being became the standard measure of values and was the only metal coined driving out for the time being the dearer metal.

Under the law as it stood prior to the act of 1873 debtors had the option to pay set of 1873 debtors had the option to pay their debts in either gold or silver, and had the right to buy either metal in the market, take it to the mint, have it freshy coined into money with which to pay their debts. When specie payments were agold or something that represented gold it is true that at the time of the passage of the act of 1873, all debtime operation of the agold or something that represented gold. It is true that at the time of the passage of the act of 1873 the bullion in a gold dollar, or more than the bullion in a gold dollar, or more than the bullion in a gold dollar, or more than the bullion in a gold dollar, the first manner of 1873 was technical rather than practice of 1873 was technical rather than practice of 1874 was technical rather than practice of 1874 was technical rather than practice of 1875 was the opinite with reference to silver and most other than the demonetization. Of course it is not, if the demonetization. Of course it is not, if the demonetization. Of course it is not, if the act was only technical. If then the law and the propose of the same than the problem the more patent you make it that act was only technical not practical forms and the problem the more patent you make it that problem the more patent their debts in either gold or silver, and had the right to buy either metal in the market, take it to the mint, have it freely

amount of silver on which to stamp what were practically and in effect promises to pay gold dollars. Finding it a very cum-bersome, inconvenient, easily counterfeitpay gold dollars. Finding it a very cumbersome, inconvenient, easily counterfeited material on which to stamp such promises, it corded up most of the silver and stamped the promises on paper, a much better material for that purpose, and for some inscrutably wise reason the promise printed on the paper to an ordinary mind would be construed as a promise to pay silver dollars, but is treated by the government as a promise to pay gold, and in this state of affairs, when, as you truly say, every dollar in circulation is either gold or something that represents gold, something convertible into gold, just exactly as it would be if paper promises to pay gold took the place of our silver dollars, when the only possible measure of values we have is gold—the only secondary or quasi money is something convertible into gold, you say we have honest, genuine bimetalism. It may be all right, but to call such a system honest, genuine bimetalism almost takes my breath away. Another position of yours surprises me, viz., that in order to have genuine bimetalism the two metals must actually circulate side by side as currency.

I assert that in a money system based on coin as measure of values, whether monometallic or bimetallic, it is neither necessary or desirable that the coin should go into general circulation as currency.

necessary or desirable that the coin should go into general circulation as currency. Paper promises to pay coin, amply secured, are more convenient and more economical for that purpose. The office of coin in such a system is to measure values and furnish a safe basis for the issue of secondary paper money. The coin itself should mainly lie in banks and treasuries, where it will not wear out and where it is known to be on hand as reserves to redeem paper when called for. All that a successful system of bimetallism requires is free coinage of both metals at a reasonable ratio, either coin being full legal tender in satisfaction of all money obligations. All this we had till the act of 1873.

Trusting that you will give further and

Trusting that you will give further and more careful study to the money problems, and finally starting from sound premises reach sound conclusions, I remain very truly yours,

O. P. STEARNS. Duluth, Aug. 7.

GOOD ADVICE.

Populists Should Patronize Populist

To the Editor: Dear Sir-In the Repreentative of Aug 1, 1894, I read Mr Fisk's advice to Populists relative to supporting the plutocratic publications. I am in sympathy with Mr Fisk on this question. I fail to see how a man claiming to be a Populist can consistently support such papers as use their columns to defame and hence weaken our party. As well might a man support the devil. expecting thereby to reach heaven, or strike his mother to retain her love. We meet Populists daily who say they cannot do much to help our cause. I generally ask such if they are taking any independent papers, and as a rule they answer, "No." What paper do you take?" "Oh, the Tribune or Journal," is the reply. My Populist friend, how many Representatives will you find in the offices of the shylocks or of the plutocrats? Not many. And if some missionary of the sistently support such papers as use their

Populists should mail them one, as soon as they saw the headlines it would be consigned to the waste basket, if not the stove. But you will keep their rot in your house and pay your dollar a year, and then tell us you can't do anything to help our cause. For the sake of your children, for the sake of millions yet unborn, drop those papers. Call to your minds the struggle at Pullman and Chicago, and how those papers slandered that grand man, Eugene Debs, and his noble helpers. Think of how they lauded Pullman and King Cieveland, and then ask yourself if you can still support such papers and still slaiping the struggle of the sake of th can still support such papers and still claim to be a friend of labor.

Milton, N. D., Aug. 8. E. HAIGHT.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

Logical Conclusions Deducted From

To the Editor:-The logical conclusion flowing from the recent strike was a resort to the doctrine of self defense or is the application of the ballot to remedy the wrongs which caused it; and to know whether or not this is the correct conclusion, the major and minor premise must be found from the facts and circumstances which have happened and transpired.

The doctrine of self defense embrace the right to repel force by force, and if the adverse force is not apparent, but secret, such as a conspiracy of managers and railroads to assist and protect the cause or causes which provoked the strike that doctrine extends to the punishment of the person or corporation which personifies that cause and directed it, and that means the destruction or abrogation of the means or instrumentalities which that personified cause, weilded-namely, the destruction of the Pullman corporation.

If it is true that the courts combined by subservient judges and grand juries to prohibit and punish men from exercising the right to quit work and to peaceably

THE REMEDY. THE REMEDY.

The remedy now is, to send trusty and intellectual men to the legislatures to enact laws regulating and limiting the powers of corporations. The immediate and effective remedy is a law for compulsory arbitration and a law requiring skilled labor for skilled work. The first should be framed to come within the constitutional principles govern. work. The first should be framed to come within the constitutional principles governing the redress of wrongs, and controlling the judiciary, and the language should be so juridically precise that the court cannot render its operation abortive, because the judiciary is generally controlled by the moneyed power.

The law requiring certain skilled qualifications to perform skilled labor, and an earlier of the controlled by the control of the controlled properties that the controlled properties are controlled to the controlled properties that the controlled properties are controlled to the controlled properties that the controlled properties are controlled properties.

cations to perform skilled labor, and an examination by a board directly from the people comes within the right to regulate the safety for travel, as is now done with respect to engineers and locomotive boilers. By having a skilled standard for each class, conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen and switchmen, and a voice in making that standard and the board which directs the execution of the law, the men can have a voice in or control the source of supply from whence the railroads fill the places of the men when they strike, and it is not known that they ever struck for an unjust cause. The men who are in the business at the time of the enactment of the law would not be disturbed because this would infringe on the doctrine of vested rights. The places of those who would strike could not be filled without an examination of the qualifications required, and this would take considerable time. Indeed, if such a law were properly framed, the place of a striker could not be filled without having had the same knowledge and experience of the particular road which the striker had, and this would limit the filling of such places by promotion and apprenticeship. For instance, if the law prescribed that an engineer to be competent to run on a certain division must not only know how to handle an engine, but must know the topography of that division, and all the branches, switches, stations, crossings and time tables, etc. then when that engineer struck, it would be very difficult to fill his place. The same principle applies to all the classes, and the principle which governs the enactment of such a law is that for the men to protect themselves, they must limit or control the source or means by which their cations to perform skilled labor, and an examination by a board directly from the ment of such a law is that for the men to protect themselves, they must limit or control the source or means by which their places may be supplied. This would limit the railroads' power to substitute in case of a strike, and the men would have but two points to watch, namely, the loyalty of their own men and that the board which measured the standard of employment was in close touch with themselves, which means the people. If the wage earner will concentrate to force this law in this state at the ensuing election, it is self-evident that you will have the railroads where they should be, towit, in a place where they can do no harm. It should be self-evident that to win a strike, the adverse party's resources must be first limited, so that the strikers can control such rethat the strikers can control such re-sources, or that such resources are not superior to the resources of the men.

The People's Party Is on the Gain

To the Editor: I have been looking around the county a ittle within the last few days, and one of the results is the enclosed list of subscribers for The Representative. Goodhue has

and it is notably too much to expect to overturn it this year, but I think we can reasonably expect a considerable increase this year over Mr. Owen's yote four years ago, when he received about one-fifth of the vote of the county. I find some men who recently became decided Populists and many others who are uncertain. The uncertain ones I work for a subscription to The Representative or Parm, Stock and Home, and usually get them, if they are not already subscribers, and that I consider a long step in the right direction. I have not met a Democrat that claims to expect anything for their barry this year and the evident intention of the St. Paul Globe riug to secure the defeat of Owen if possible by electing Nelson's having a whole-some effect on the minds of many of the voters.

W. M. FALKERSON.

Zumbrota, Minn. Zumbrota, Minn.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The People's Party Is Up and Da-

The Central Club of the People's party meet at Stahl's Hall tonight with a hall well filled. The First, Second, Fifth, Eighth. and Ninth wards all reported from one to three clubs organized in each, and the other wards all reported that clubs were about to be organized within the coming week A plan of organization for a central club to be composed of one delegate from each People's party club in Ramsey county and one delegate for each 25 members was agreed on, and the first neeting of such delegates was called to meet on Thursday night, the 16th inst., at

meet on Thursday night, the 16th inst., at People's Party Club Hall on Michigan street, near the corner of Michigan and West Seventh street.

The following was brought before the meeting by President Prendergast, and at his request action on the proposition was postponed in order to give time for consideration of the subject: "This club recommends to the county convention of the People's party that all candidates for legislative offices be required to pledge themselves that they will favor a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people of this state providing that all office holders and employes of the state, counties or cities who draw salaries shall not be allowed to participate in elections or canvass the vote during their official term, or during their time of employment."

We say down here let us make public officers and employes public servants truly. They are too proud to be acting the part of masters and teachers, using the funds of the people to the detriment of public inter-

of masters and teachers, using the fun the people to the detriment of public tests. The club in the Eighth ward i ests. The club in the Eighth ward meets tomorrow night, in the First ward Saturday, in the Second Monday. We are not going to allow our Minneapolis People's party brothers to give the People's party ticket its largest majority in Hennepin county. Make way for Ramsey county. St. Paul, Aug. 9. POPULIST.

CHAPTERS ON SILVER. Written for the Chicago Times by Hon. H. G. Miller.

The parties to the present controversy or the restoration of silver to its former position as a money metal are the owners of money and money obligations on the one side and those who use money in prosecuting our industries and giving employment to labor on the other side. It is he interest of the former that the value of purchasing power of money should be increased, and of the latter that the money value or prices of the products of inlustry should be increased, or at least that they should not be diminished. As the prices or commodities and other forms of property are controlled by the volume of money in use or circulation, and as the eccordingly occupy opposite scales in the balance, exact justice to all parties inerested requires the continuance of an even scale; that the volume of money should be kept commensurate with the de mands of increasing trade and commerce. While this continues values created by giving utility to matter by changing it into forms adapted to the sustenance and enoyment of mankind will be fairly distributed to the agencies, labor and capital, that create them; and the burdens of in-

that create them; and the burdens of indebtedness will remain unchanged; for
there will be returned to the lender of
money the exact equivalent of the sum
he parted with.

It is said in the bullion report laid before
the house of commons, England, June 10,
1819: "The most detailed knowledge of the
actual trade of the country, combined with
the profound science in all the principles of
money and circulation, would not enable
any man or set of men to adjust and keep
always adjusted the proportion of the circulating medium in a country to the
wants of trade." This problem can only
be solved by resorting to nature's treasury. wants of trade." This problem can only be solved by resorting to nature's treasury. It would seem that an allwise providence has designated the two metals, gold and silver, as the circulating medium of mankind for the express purpose of accomplishing this object. During all the preceding centuries they have been money metals, and for this reason they have been known as "the precious-metals." The increase in their yield has never been simultaneous. The subsidence of one of them has been accompanied or followed by an increase of the other, and their joint product has been year by year enlarging and has never exceeded the wants of the commercial world.

During the excessive inflow of gold from

During the excessive inflow of gold from the mines of California and Australia there was the same outcry against gold that there is now against silver, and the utter worthlessness of the yellow metal for monetary use in consequence of its impending superabundance was freely predicted. The German states, including Austria, demonetized gold and adopted silver as their monetary standard in 1857. France was vehemently urged to also demonetize gold. But she did not listen to these appeals, but steadily pursued her course and had the satisfaction of witnessing the vivifying effects of this shower of gold upon her own industries and the industries of other nations.

It is the uniform testimony of history that no single agency has contributed so much to the happiness and prosperity of our race as the enlargement of the world's money stock by the inflow of the precious metals from its mines. The gradual exhaustion of the ancient mines was accompanied by a corresponding decline in industrial and commercial activity, caused by a steady and continuous fall in the values or prices of the products of industry. During this period the volume of the world's money stock, reckond in our currency, fell from \$1,800,000,000 to less than \$200,000,000, and we are informed by Dr. Adam Smith that in the year 1455 the price of wheat in England was less than 2 pence per bushel. To this agency more than any other is attributed by the historian Alison the settling down upon Europe during the middle ages of the mantle of darkness which separates the civilization of the ancient from that of the modern world.

Owing to an increase of its money stock from the treasury of the new world, Western Europe awoke from its profound lether the proper worked from the presence of the proper world. from the treasury of the new world, West-ern Europe awoke from its profound lethargy and entered upon a career of industri-al prosperity and industrial activity it

argy and entered upon a career of industrial aprosperity and industrial activity it never knew before, "jevons says, page 325, "Money and Mechanism of Exchange," that from 1809 to 1849 gold rose in its relation to commodities "in the extraordinary ration of 100 to 245, or 145 per cent, rendering government annuities and all fixed payments extending over this period about 2½ times as valuable as they were in 1899."

Of this period Alison in his history says: "If the circulation of the world had remained stationary or declining, as it was from 1815 to 1849, from the effects of South American revolutions and English legislation, the necessary result must have been that it would become altogether inadequate to the wants of man, and not only would industry have been everywhere cramped, but the price of produce would have universally and constantly fallen. Money would have every day become more valuable, other articles measured in money less so, and debts and taxes would have been constantly increasing in weight and oppression. The fate that crushed Rome in from 1815 to 1849, from the effects of South American revolutions and English legislation, the necessary result must have been that such resources are not a FARMER.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

People's Party is on the Gain There.

Editor:

posite set of blessings introduced by

opposite set of blessings introduced by the opening of the great reserve treasuries of California and Australia."

Mr. Hunter, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, in presenting to that body in 1852 a measure for changing the ratio in respect to our minor silver coins, by reducing the weight of pure silver in them about 8 per cent, in order that they might be kept here, and not melted down and sent abroad, said in his report: "Of all the great effects produced upon human society by the discovery of America, there were probably none so marked as those brought about by the great influx of the precious metals from the new world to the precious metals from the new world to the precious metals and an appreciating standard. of value, Human industry has grown dull under the paralyzing influences of declining profits and capital absorbed nearly all that should have been divided between it and labor. But an increase of the precious metals in such quantity as to check this tendency operated as a new motive power to the machinery of commerce.

"Production was stimulated by finding the advantage of a change in the standard upon its side. Instead of being repressed by having to pay more than it had stipulated for the use of capital it was stimulated by paying less. Capital, too, was benefited, for new demands were created for it by the new uses which a general movement in industrial pursuits had developed; so that it lost a little by a change in the standard it gained much more in the greater demand for its use, which added to its capacities for reproduction and its real value."

He denounced the adoption of either one of the metals alone, saying: "The mischief would be great, indeed, if all the world were to adopt the precious the precious metals and the precious metals and the precious determined the precious determined the precious determined to the precious metals in a dead to its capacities for reproduction and its real value."

He denounced the adoption of either one of the metals alone, saying: "The mischief would be great, indeed, if all the world were to adopt but one of the precious metals as the standard of value. To adopt gold alone would diminish te specie currency more than one-half, and the reduction the other way, should silver silver be taken as the only standard, would be large enough to prove highly disastrous to the human race.

HENRY G. MILLER.

July 8, 1894. July 8, 1894.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS? An Address Delivered by M. W. Chung

at Luverne, Minn.

If we follow definition 3 in the "Century Dictionary" and designate as an anarchis any person who promotes disorder or excites revolt against an established rule, law or custom," then it is plain that some of America's grandest patriots were anarchists. The American revolution of 1776 vas a revolt against the established rule of George III. It was as great an act of treason to dispute the right of Great Brit-ain's flag to wave over the soil of America as it was to dispute its right to wave over the soil of the mother country. Were the American patriots of 1776, who threw off the tyrannical rule of George III. and laid the foundation of a new and better government, real anarchists and promoters of lawlessness? Was not George III. himself

lawlessnes? Was not George III. himself by virtue of his repeated injuries and usurpations the real anarchists? The American patriots overturned cruel and unjust law. George III. overturned humane and just law.

Among other provisions of the omnibus bill passed by congress in 1850 was the fugitive slave law. This law went so far in its arrogance and barbarity as to command the citizens of the republic to assist in the capture and return of runaway slaves to their masters. As judged from the strictly legal standpoint, the liberty-loving men and women of the North who excited revolt against the iniquitous law of 1850 were anarchists. But who were the real anarchists of 1850? They were the Southern slaveholders, who dictated the provisions of the fugitive slave law; they were the cowardly members of congress who voted for the passage of that damnable law; they were the miserable cravens were the cowardly members of congres who voted for the passage of that damna ble law; they were the miserable craven of the Northern states who endeavored t of the Northern states who endeavored to enforce that inhuman law. I trust that if I had lived in a free-soil state in 1850 I should have had the courage to defy both state and federal authorities if they had come to demand a slave who had fled to me for refuge, and to die, if need be, in defense of the liberty of a fellow man.

The test of good citizenship is not obedience to whatever laws the legislative branch of government may see fit to enact. It is only the tyrant who counsels absolute obedience on the part of citizens to the laws of the land, whether such laws be human or inhuman, moral or immoral. Higher than any legislative enactment—yea, and the suffer fine or imprisonment or death itself as the penalty for violating the law of the land than suffer loss of conscience or manhood as the penalty of violating the moral law.

To even the casual observer it is plain that there are in the United States today.

violating the moral law.

To even the casual observer it is plain that there are in the United States today thousands of men, women and children whose condition is no better than that of the African slaves fifty years go. I do not wish to detract one jot or tittle from not wish to detract one jot or tittle from the accursed influence intemperance has had as an enslaver of mankind. Intemper-ance has begotten a vast army of slaves and paupers, but an unjust land tenure and an iniquitous financial policy have begotten as vast an army of slaves and paupers as has intemperance. I am not the man to join in an indiscriminate dethe man to join in an indiscriminate de-nunciation of capital. Capital is nothing more than labor stored up and saved. The difficulty in the problem of labor and cap-ital is that the world has reversed the true relations between them. It has regarded labor as dependent on and inferior to capi tal, while in reality capital is dependen on and inferior to labor.

tal, while in reality capital is dependent on and inferior to labor.

Let us take a glance at the condition of labor in some parts of the United States in 1894—31 years after the issuing of the emancipation proclamation. We visit the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and we find a heartless syndicate paying its men barely wages enough to keep body and soul together. The syndicate, not content with exacting long hours of labor from its men in exchange for the miserable pittance it offers them, establishes stores at which its men are forced to trade, or to suffer the penalty of being discharged. When you own the coal mine in which a man delves, the house that shelters himself and family, the store at which he is forced to trade, and to crown the iniquity, you are able to

the store at which he is forced to trade, and to crown the iniquity, you are able to keep his wages at such a point that neither by hook nor crook can he get one dollar ahead, what more would it prefit you if you owned the body of the man?

Let us glance briefly at the way some of the railroads treat their employes. The Suothern Pacific road had instituted the most rigid system of espionage over its employes. The company fined the employes so heavily upon the slightest pretext that the fines a man had to pay in a month often swallowed up his entire wages for the month. The courts of law, in this case at least, being owned by the railroad corporation, the employes could get no redress tion, the employes could get no redress therein. The only hope of bettering their ondition lay in joining in the sympathet strike. The railroad corporation summone to its aid state and federal troops. The ckbone of the strke was broken, and th employes were forced by circumstand again to do the bidding of their overbeari again to do the bidding of their overbearing masters. The state authorities, instead of sending the militia to coerce the striking employes, ought to say to the railway managers: "Gentlemen, you are public servants, and as such it is obligatory on you to do your duty to the public. The people are compelled to suffer great inconvenience as the result of your suspension of railroad traffic. You must run your trains within 48 hours or forfeit your charter.' There is no moral law to justify a railroad corporation in robbing the traveling public of their tion in robbing the traveling public of their rights as a result of the corporation's des-

rights as a result of the corporation's despotic dealings with its employes.

Again, it is hardly necessary to say to you what you know already, that our national law-making body has been for years in secret or open partnership with trusts and monopolies that are antagonistic to the and monopolies that are antagonistic to the interests of the common people. Coxey marches to Washington with a few hundred followers, and attempts to road

hall, I verily believe the shades of Thomas Jefferson and of Abraham Lincoln would have applauded their action.

I have said enough to show you who are the real anarchists in the United States today. They are the men who skulk behind the law of the land, while in all their dealings with fellowmen they trample into the ings with fellowmen they trample into the mire the moral law. I hope that the social and political revolution that must surely come in this country before many year will be ushered in without the shedding of will be ushered in without the shedding of blood. I do not wish to see a repetition of the events of 1776 or 1861. I would rather see this new revolution that every student of the times feels is not far disant effected at the polls than on the battle field.

Recently the municipality of Paris offer-

ed a loan of \$40,000,000, and the total sub-

scriptions of the people amounted to \$3,-

920,000,000, or nearly 100 times more than

Why They Sell Higher in the United States.

was desired. When the United States wanted \$50,000,000 it had to cater to the bankers. The rate of interest to be paid in both cases was about the same. Now, why should America be humiliated by the least doubt about the bonds being taken promptly when Paris was surfeited with offers of money? The credit of America is certainly as good as that of Paris. There is but one answer to the question. France has a per capita circulation of money much greater than that of America. The figures given by accredited authorities are France \$40, America \$24 per capita, but on account of our peculiar national banking system, the real per capita circulation is less than \$6. In France the bonds are issued in \$6. In France the bonds are issued in small denominations and as a result are taken by the people, while in America the bonds are in large denominations and can only be subscribed for by bankers. Is it not time for the voters to wake up on this important subject? We want congressmen and senators who will repeal the present unjust national banking system (a system devised wholly in the interest of the money powers) and substitute in its place something like the equitable banking system outlined in the Representative of July 11, a system which will give the common people and those with limited means a chance to get a government bond bearing 3 per ple and those with limited means a chance to get a government bond bearing 3 per cent interest. If those bonds are good for the bankers and capitalists, I guess they are not too good for the work woman, laborer or farmer who happens to have \$100 to invest. This country has been legislating long enough in the interest of privileged classes—corporations and bankers legel classes—corporations and bankers— and the tabooed classes—farmers and la-boring men—are getting tired of the thing and are bound to kick themselves to the and are bound to kick themselves to the top. With Hon. S. M. Owen in the governor's chair, backed by a Populist legislature, I predict a great change would come over the dreams of the Washburns, Pillsburys, Merriams. Biermans, Winstons, Hills and the "bosses" generally. Government ownerships of railroads and telegraphs, with a high standard freight rate of \$1.50 a top recrydiags of

our wind all we can do will be to gasp and die. Shall they do it? I say, no. Now, comrades, I have got down off the fence, looking back at my dear old Republican party, and thinking about our God-blessed old leaders—Lincoln, Trumbull, Thad Stevens, O. P. Morton and others like them. But, Lord, boys, they are not our leaders now. Harrison and Blaine were good felows; but Blaine is dead, and Harrison is also, politically. Yes, I am down off the fence on the Populist side, but with my hand on the top rail, waiting to see if it is fusion with the Democrats or not. If it is fusion, then back on top of the fence I go, and there I'll sit and vote for the best man, regardless of party. Don't be uneasy about your pensions, boys. Remember, they are vested rights now; besides we have worlds of friends among ooking back at my dear old Republican sides we have worlds of friends am sides we have worlds of friends among the People's party. But keep your hands on the fence in case of fusion. As for me, I will never vote for any man or set of men that claims to have a better right to the waters that flow in the rivers of Minnesota than I or my children have. Just as well say that it is by their grace that we are allowed to breathe. No, give me the liberty for which we fought and won, or give me a life in the spirit realm. Come on, boys, and let's fight it out on this new line, if it takes all summer.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.

PRICES OF WHEAT. A Comparative Statement Issued by the Railroad Commission.

the Railroad Commission.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 6.—The following statement has ben issued by the railroad and warehouse commission showing the price of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth as compared with the actual sale of 16,000 bushels of the same in Liverpool on July 24, 1894, for delivery "c. i. f." in London:

Cents.

etc Canal freight and insurance, Buffalo

to New York

New York elevator charges, etc., viz.

weighing, transferring, demurrage,
towing, trimming, etc......

Ocean freight and insurance, New
York to London 03.00 York to London
Loss in weight, Duluth to London.
Cost in London, c. i. f...
July 24–2,000 quarters (16,000 bushels)
sold in Liverpool for London delivery

c. i. f. (cost, freight and insurance) at 24 shillings per quarter (or 72 cents

per bushel)

Gain per bushel in transaction about

1-3 cent

Boen Made a Kick.

lease was signed, and further that the notary public who appears on the lease is a saloon keeper who furnished the Indian with drink before he signed the lease. Boen has made formal protest, and as the matter of approving of the lease is discretionary with the secretary of the interior it may be held up for investigation.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Resolutions Looking Towards Government Control.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—THE

TRIBUNE several days ago noted the fact that Congressman Haugen, of Wisconsin, had prepared a resolution instructing the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to look into the matter of regulating the railway business of the country. Mr. Haugen says the time is at hand when something must be done with the railway problem. Personally, he inclines to the views of A. B. Stickney, of St. Paul, who in his work on "The Railway Problem," takes an advanced position, considering that he is not a theoretical reformer, that he is not a theoretical reformer, though a great practical railway manager. Mr. Haugen believes the transportation business to be a public business, and as such the public has a right and the government has a duty to see that no quarrel between the managers of the roads and their employes is permitted to delay or hinder the road in its public function. The resolution which Mr. Haugen has introduced recites the several arguments against the railways as at present managed and in his preamble a strong argument for an investigation is made.

ment for an investigation is made.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The railway system of the country is an indispensable factor in the progress of our civilization and its uninterrupted activity necesary to the very existence of life itself; and

Whereas, Frequent strikes and consequent interruption of traffic on the railways of the country offer conclusive proof of the absolute inability of unassisted private enterprise to control the immense forces necesary to render the service towhich the public is at all times entitled and which by their public charters and the excreise of the right of eminent domain the railways have bound themselves to perform; and

to perform; and Whereas, The suspension of interstate Whereas, The suspension of interstate commerce recurring with alarming frequency, entails untold losses upon all classes of the population in the lowering of prices and destruction of the property of the producer, and in enhancing prices, if not absolutely cutting off the supply, to the consumer, besides the direct danger to life and health; and

Whereas, Transportation is essentially a public and not a private business, and so acknowledged by railway managers, whenever they are beset with difficulties which compel them to ask for protection from the public authorities; and

Whereas, The railway service is continually becoming more and more demora-

ually becoming more and more demora-lized by the want of good faith on the part of railway managers towards each other, towards investors in their stocks, towards the public and towards their employes, to an extent that it has become notorious that American railways are being operated

mans, Winstons, Hilis and the "bosses" generally. Government ownerships of railroads and telegraphs, with a high standard freight rate of \$1.50 at on regardless of distance to be carried, together with a flexible, safe, convenient and abundant circulating medium of exchange, would give this country such an era of prosperity as it has never seen. If the People's Party is successful the "water" will be squeezed out of corporation stocks, transportation will be equalized and greatly lowered, prices of farm produce increased and the cost of coal, oil, greceries, corn, beef, fruits, etc., cheapened, How can the producers and consumers hesitate which way to vote.

Minneapolis, Aug. 10.

Get Down Off the Fence and Vote as You Shoot.

To the Editor:

I am a Republican, or rather have been, for 30 years. I gave over four years of the prime of my life to the cause of Republican principles. I don't mean four years in office. Oh, no! But in carrying a knapsack and musket, fighting and winning battles alongside of my other private comrades that crowned the heads of such men as Grant, Sherman. Sheridan and others with laurels and glory and the highest civil offices in the land, to all of which they are welcome. But when I read of how our beloved Senator Washburn sneaked a bill through congress that robbed several hundred poor squatters on the Mississippibottoms of valuable land and appropriated it to his own selish use then I say: "Come, general: come down off your high horse. You, too, C. K. Davis, take your place in the rater ank."

Now come the Pillsburys and threaten to stop the city from getting water out of the river. Now, if Jim Hill or some other high roller will just rise up and shut off our wind all we can do will be to gasp and die. Shall they do it? I say, no. Now, comrades, I have got down off the fence. placing them inder similar penalties for violation of their duties, and as to whether the powers necessary to be conferred upon officers of the United States can be exercised advantageously to the public by the war department as at present constituted, or through the interstate commerce commission, or through the war department with the interstate commerce commission as a legal advisory counsel, or whether a railway department shall be organized having the same general powers as similar departments exercise in many European countries, and to report such other matter as said committee may deem necessary to carry into effect any legislation proposed by it.

These resolutions will lead of course to no immediate results, but may be an entering wedge for important legislation.

THE TARIFF BILL. Provisions of the Measure as It Now

Stands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—The senate bill, which the caucus action today (barring a presidential veto), insures as the law of the land in place of the Mc-Kinley bill, provides the following rates of duty upon the great staples which have been the bones of contention: All raw sugars, 40 per cent ad valorem; sugars above No. 16 (refined), ½ per cent aditional; sugars produced in bounty-paying countries, 1-10 per cent additional to these rates. Hawaiian sugar is still free under the reciprocity treaty.

Iron ore, 40 cents per ton; pigs, ¾ per ton; iron or steel rails, 7-20 of 1 per cent per pound. Lead ore and dross, ¾ of per cent per pound; silver, lead bearing ore, the same duty on the lead contained therein. Tobacco for wrappers, \$1.50 per pound unstemmed. \$2.25 stemmed; cigar; and cigarettes, ¾ per pound and 25 per contained contain

2 cents a package. An income tax of 2 per cent on incomes above \$4,000 is provided for; also a tax on corporations of 2 per cent. Whisky is taxed \$1.10 per gallon, and the bonded period is fixed at eight

If I Should Lose You

If I should Lose You
If I should lose you, sweetheart,
And alone be doomed to tread
The bleak and gloomy highway,
With its flowers drooped and dea
I would feel one sweet emotion,
That would quicken love anew,
It would be that God's own blessir
Made me happy once, with you!

If I should lose you, sweetheart, If I should lose you, sweetheart,
And the songs you sang to me
Were but the faintest echo
From the land of memory—
They would cling and be my music,
As in days when loving grew—
I would listen, and in dreaming,
Once more, sweetheart, be with you'

If I should lose you, sweetheart

Be denied me in the future Be denied me in the future
As the weary waiting slips—
I would kiss the rose you gave me,
Gave me, crowned with sparkling dew,
And its fragrance would forever
Bring sweet thoughts to me of you!
—Atlanta Constituti